

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MERKLEY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNIZING THE ROTARY CLUB OF LOUISVILLE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the Rotary Club of Louisville, which is celebrating its 100th year of service to the Louisville community this year. Chartered on July 22, 1912, it has left Louisville, the State of Kentucky, and our Nation better off thanks to its efforts over the past century.

The Rotary Club of Louisville was the first Rotary Club in Kentucky and the 45th worldwide, welcoming members from 10 regional States. Today, between 450 and 490 Louisville-area residents are members of this organization.

In its early years, the Rotary Club of Louisville engaged in several local service initiatives. One of the club's first major projects was to restore the burial place of President Zachary Taylor, a Louisville native. In 1918, members established a student-loan fund for young men at Male High School and Manual High School during World War I. When radio was in its infancy, a weekly radio program was broadcast by the Louisville Rotary Club in 1922 and 1923. In the flood of 1937, members of the club assisted in cleanup and repair throughout the State.

During the World War II era, the Louisville Rotary Club expanded its outreach to the world, fundraising for the war effort and working with defense-related agencies. Many of the club's members also served in the Armed Forces. After the war, notable accomplishments included the building of George Rogers Clark Park, as well as founding the Harelip and Cleft Palate Foundation.

In 1953, the Louisville Rotary Club began its time-proven training for new members, or "Yearlings," which is still used today, and the following year, the Club adopted the Rotary International Constitution. In 1987, the historically male club admitted its first female member, Patricia W. Hart, the Club's executive director. Also in 1987, members of the club donated \$137,000 to the Rotary International program to eliminate polio worldwide.

The Rotary Club of Louisville has created several awards to honor its members for their contributions. In 1975, Howard Fitch was recognized as the club's first Paul Harris Fellow for his contribution to the Rotary International Foundation. Today, there are 275 Paul Harris Fellows. In 1991, the Rotarian of the Year Award was started, and in 1999, the "Lifetime Service Award" was established and first awarded to Henry Heuser Sr., posthumously.

In recent years, members of the Louisville Club volunteer locally by providing career guidance for high-school seniors and graduates and a mentoring program for high-school students. Along with this, members regularly work as bell-ringers for the Salvation Army. Internationally, the club works with student-exchange programs and various diverse scholarships, including the Ambassadorial Scholarship Competition, the International Scholarship Competition, and the Kentucky Rotary Youth International Exchange.

In 1996, the "Saving Lives Worldwide Program" was created to collect and deliver U.S. medical supplies to the world's poorest countries. During its first 8 years, this program completed 17 shipments valued at \$4 million to 10 developing countries, including Nicaragua, Latvia, Nepal, Romania, Panama, Ecuador, Belize, and Ghana. Along with this, the Louisville Rotary Club has worked with clubs internationally to open six new dental clinics in Panama, Ecuador, and Nepal.

The Rotary Club of Louisville has created the Rotary Leadership Fellows Program, which identifies individuals early in their careers with the potential to become community leaders. These individuals are then invited to participate in a 3-year Rotary Leadership Development Program.

In honor of the club's centennial celebration, the Promise Scholarship program has been initiated to provide hundreds of high-school graduates with grant money to help pay for college tuition.

The past 100 years have seen the Louisville Rotary Club meet and exceed the Rotary International credo of "Service Above Self." It is an honor to represent here in the U.S. Senate so many civic-minded Kentuckians of goodwill who understand the value of public service. I would ask my Senate colleagues to join me in recognizing the Rotary Club of Louisville for its 100 years of service to the Louisville community, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the world.

EXTENDING FISA AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2008

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the Select Committee on Intelligence has just reported a bill that would extend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 for 5 more years. I voted against this extension in the Intelligence Committee's markup because I believe that Congress

does not have enough information about this law's impact on the privacy of law-abiding American citizens, and because I am concerned about a loophole in the law that could allow the government to effectively conduct warrantless searches for Americans' communications. Consistent with my own longstanding policy and Senate rules, I am announcing with this statement for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that it is my intention to object to any request to pass this bill by unanimous consent.

I will also explain my reasoning a bit further, in case it is helpful to any colleagues who are less familiar with this issue. Over a decade ago the intelligence community identified a problem: surveillance laws designed to protect the privacy of people inside the United States were sometimes making it hard to collect the communications of people outside the United States. The Bush administration's solution to this problem was to set up a warrantless wiretapping program, which operated in secret for a number of years. When this program became public several years ago many Americans—myself included—were shocked and appalled. Many Members of Congress denounced the Bush administration for this illegal and unconstitutional act.

However, Members of Congress also wanted to address the original problem that had been identified, so in 2008 Congress passed a law modifying the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, or FISA. The purpose of this 2008 legislation was to give the government new authorities to collect the communications of people who are believed to be foreigners outside the United States, while still preserving the privacy of people inside the United States.

Specifically, the central provision in the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 added a new section to the original FISA statute, now known as section 702. As I said, section 702 was designed to give the government new authorities to collect the communications of people who are reasonably believed to be foreigners outside the United States. Because section 702 does not involve obtaining individual warrants, it contains language specifically intended to limit the government's ability to use these new authorities to deliberately spy on American citizens.

The bill contained an expiration date of December 2012, and the purpose of this expiration date was to force Members of Congress to come back in a few years and examine whether these new authorities had been interpreted and implemented as intended. Before Congress votes this year to renew these authorities it is important to understand how they are working in practice, so that Members of Congress can decide whether the law needs to be modified or reformed.

In particular, it is important for Congress to better understand how many people inside the United States have

had their communications collected or reviewed under the authorities granted by the FISA Amendments Act. If only a handful of people inside the United States have been surveilled in this manner, then that would indicate that Americans' privacy is being protected. On the other hand, if a large number of people inside the United States have had their communications collected or reviewed because of this law, then that would suggest that protections for Americans' privacy need to be strengthened.

Unfortunately, while Senator UDALL of Colorado and I have sought repeatedly to gain an understanding of how many Americans have had their phone calls or e-mails collected and reviewed under this statute, we have not been able to obtain even a rough estimate of this number.

The Office of the Director of National Intelligence told the two of us in July 2011 that "it is not reasonably possible to identify the number of people located in the United States whose communications may have been reviewed" under the FISA Amendments Act. I am prepared to accept that it might be difficult to come up with an exact count of this number, but it is hard for me to believe that it is impossible to even estimate it.

During the committee's markup of this bill Senator UDALL and I offered an amendment that would have directed the inspectors general of the intelligence community and the Department of Justice to produce an estimate of how many Americans have had their communications collected under section 702. Our amendment would have permitted the inspectors general to come up with a rough estimate of this number, using whatever analytical techniques they deemed appropriate. We are disappointed that this amendment was voted down by the committee, but we will continue our efforts to obtain this information.

I am concerned, of course, that if no one has even estimated how many Americans have had their communications collected under the FISA Amendments Act, then it is possible that this number could be quite large. Since all of the communications collected by the government under section 702 are collected without individual warrants, I believe that there should be clear rules prohibiting the government from searching through these communications in an effort to find the phone calls or e-mails of a particular American, unless the government has obtained a warrant or emergency authorization permitting surveillance of that American.

Section 702, as it is currently written, does not contain adequate protections against warrantless "back door" searches of this nature—even though they are the very thing that many people thought the FISA Amendments Act was intended to prevent. Senator UDALL and I offered an amendment during the committee's markup of this

bill that would have clarified the law to prohibit searching through communications collected under section 702 in an effort to find a particular American's communications. Our amendment included exceptions for searches that involved a warrant or an emergency authorization, as well as for searches for the phone calls or e-mails of people who are believed to be in danger or who consent to the search. I am disappointed that this amendment was also voted down by the committee, but I will continue to work with my colleagues to find a way to close this loophole before the FISA Amendments Act is extended.

I recognize that the collection that has taken place under the FISA Amendments Act has produced some useful intelligence, so my preference would be to enact a short-term reauthorization to give Congress time to get more information about the impact of this law on Americans' privacy rights and consider possible modifications. However, I believe that protections against warrantless searches for Americans' communications should be added to the law immediately.

An obvious question that I have not answered here is whether any warrantless searches for Americans' communications have already taken place. I am not suggesting that any warrantless searches have or have not occurred, because Senate and committee rules regarding classified information generally prohibit me from discussing what intelligence agencies are actually doing or not doing. However, I believe that we have an obligation as elected legislators to discuss what these agencies should or should not be doing, and it is my hope that a majority of my Senate colleagues will agree with that searching for Americans' phone calls and e-mails without a warrant is something that these agencies should not do.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO NANCY KEENAN

• Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, today I wish to give my warm congratulations to my dear friend and fellow Montanan Nancy Keenan. Nancy announced recently that she would step down as President of NARAL Pro-Choice America to return to her home state of Montana for some well-deserved R & R. Nancy has served as president of NARAL for the past 8 years, devoting her time to protecting the rights of women across the country.

Nancy has a storied career that epitomizes the tough female figures of Montana history. Nancy grew up in the blue-collar town of Anaconda, as one of five children in her Irish Catholic family. Her father was a boilermaker for the Anaconda smelter, and her mother worked as a clerk at the Marcus Daly Hotel and later at Thrifty Drug Store.

Upon entering college, Nancy paid her way by taking a job at the smelter,

becoming one of the first women laborers at the smelter. This was a tough and dangerous place to work, shoveling ore and handling big buckets of boiling copper. But Nancy took on the challenge with the tenacity that we friends have gotten to know very well. Her hard work paid off. Nancy became the first in her family to graduate from college. She obtained her bachelor's degree in elementary education from Eastern Montana College. Later she received her master's degree in education administration from the University of Montana. Nancy spent 13 years teaching special education in Anaconda.

Nancy speaks fondly of her time growing up in Anaconda, and her desire to enter public service was shaped early in life. Nancy once told the story of the family discussing public service and political happenings while around the dinner table each night. She said, "I remember my dad often posing problems. When my sisters, brothers, and I would protest, 'But it isn't fair,' my dad would simply reply, 'Then make it fair.'" Nancy did just that.

Nancy was first elected to the Montana House of Representatives in 1983, and she served 6 years as a state legislator. In 1988, she was elected to statewide office as the Montana Superintendent for Public Instruction, a position she held until 2000.

As a public official, she never shied away from the difficult issues. And Nancy's commitment to women's rights has been steadfast in her career. During Nancy's eight years at the helm of NARAL Pro-Choice, she has worked nonstop to protect women's right to choose.

She is a fighter and one of the hardest workers you will ever know. She embodies the tenacity and savvy forged while working at the Anaconda Copper Smelter to pay for college. Nancy has inspired a new generation of leaders, particularly young women, and her dedication to Montanans throughout her life deserves our thanks and recognition.

I congratulate Nancy as she enters the next chapter of her life and wish her all the best as she returns to Montana. •

OBSERVING NATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH MONTH

• Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, today I wish to commemorate National Cancer Research Month, honoring the courageous and determined researchers, clinicians, and patients, who contribute their energy and talent to our Nation's progress in cancer prevention and treatment. In May, we recognized their bravery and unfaltering commitment to fighting a complex, multifarious disease that affects millions of Americans. This year, I particularly acknowledge the prevalence and continuing scourge of tobacco-related cancers and efforts made to combat them through innovative research, prevention measures, and programs for the